

SEA

- An island salt and bare,
The haunt of seals and orcs, and seamaws clang. *Milton.*
SEAL. *n. f.* [rygel, Saxon; *sigillum*, Latin.]
1. A stamp engraved with a particular impression, which is fixed upon the wax that closes letters, or affixed as a testimony.
The king commands you
To render up the great seal. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
If the organs of perception, like wax overharden with cold, will not receive the impression of the seal; or, like wax of a temper too soft, will not hold it; or else supposing the wax of a temper fit, but the seal not applied with a sufficient force to make a clear impression; in any of these cases the print left by the seal will be obscure. *Locke.*
The same
His grandfire wore about his neck
In three seal rings, which after, melted down,
Form'd a valk buckle for his widow's gown. *Pope.*
2. The impression made in wax.
'Till thou can't rail the seal from off my bond, *Shaksp.*
Solyman shewed him his own letters, asking him if he knew
not that hand, and if he knew not that seal. *Knight.*
He saw his monkey picking the seal wax from a letter. *Arb.*
3. Any act of confirmation.
They their fill of love
Took largely, of their mutual guilt the seal. *Milton.*
To SEAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fasten with a seal.
He that brings this love to thee,
Little knows this love in me;
And by him seal up thy mind. *Shaksp. As you like it.*
I have seen her rise from her bed, take forth paper, fold it,
write upon't, and afterwards seal it. *Shaksp. Lear.*
2. To confirm or attest by a seal.
God join'd my heart to Romeo's; thou our hands;
And ere this hand, by thee to Romeo seal'd,
Shall be the label to another deed.
Or my true heart with treacherous revolt
Turn to another, this shall fall them both. *Shaksp. Romeo.*
3. To confirm; to ratify; to settle.
My soul is purg'd from grudging hate,
And with my hand I seal our true hearts love. *Shaksp. R. III.*
When I have performed this, and seal'd to them this fruit,
I will come into Spain. *Rom. xv. 28.*
4. To shut; to close.
Seal up your lips, and give no words, but mum! *Shaksp. At my death.*
Thou hast seal'd up my expectation. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
The root of evil is seal'd up from you. *2 Esdr. viii. 53.*
The sense is like the sun; for the sun seals up the globe of
heaven, and opens the globe of earth: so the sense doth ob-
scure heavenly things, and reveals earthly things. *Bacon.*
Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chain'd,
And seal thee so, as henceforth not to scorn
The facil gates of hell too slightly barr'd. *Milton.*
5. To mark with a stamp.
You'd rail upon the hostess,
And say you would present her at the leet,
Because she bought stone jugs, and no seal'd quarts. *Shaksp. To SEAL. v. n.*
To fix a seal.
I will seal unto this bond. *Shaksp. Lear.*
We make a sure covenant and write it, and our princes and
priests seal unto it. *Neb. ix. 38.*
SEALER. *n. f.* [from seal.] One that seals.
SEALINGWAX. *n. f.* [seal and wax.] Hard wax made of rosin
used to seal letters.
The prominent orifice was closed with sealingwax. *Boyle.*
SEAM. *n. f.* [ream, Saxon; *zoom*, Dutch.]
1. The edge of cloth where the threads are doubled; the fu-
ture where the two edges are sewed together.
In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,
The seams with sparkling emeralds set around. *Dryden.*
Precepts should be so finely wrought together in the same
piece, that no coarse seam may discover where they join. *Add.*
2. The juncture of planks in a ship.
With boiling pitch the seams intops,
Which, well laid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand. *Dryd.*
3. A cicatrix; a scar.
4. [ream, Saxon, a load.] A measure; a vessel in which things
are held; eight bushels of corn. *Alpharab.*
5. [seme, Saxon; *sain*, Welsh; *sain*, French.] Tallow;
grease; hog's lard.
Shall the proud lord,
That buſſes his arrogance with his own seam,
Be worshipp'd? *Shaksp. Titus and Creſſida.*
Part scour the rusty shields with seams, and part
New grind the blunted ax. *Dryden's Æn.*
To SEAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To join together by future, or otherwise.
2. To mark; to scar with a long cicatrix.
Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own fabre gave. *Pope.*
Say, has the small or greater pox
Sunk down her nose, or seam'd her face? *Swift.*

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- SEAMLESS. *adj.* [from seam.] Having no seam.
SEAMRENT. *n. f.* [seam and rent.] A separation of anything
where it is joined; a breach of the stitches.
SEAMSTRESS. *n. f.* [seamstresse, Saxon.] A woman whose
trade is to sew.
They wanted food and raiment; so they took
Religion for their seamstress and their cook. *Clarendon.*
SEAMY. *adj.* [from seam.] Having a seam; shewing the seam.
Some such squire he was,
That turn'd your wit the seamy side without,
And made me to suspect you. *Shaksp. Othello.*
SEAN. *n. f.* [regne, Saxon; *jagera*, Latin.] A net. Some-
times written *saine*, or *saine*.
SEAR. *adj.* [seapan, Saxon, to dry.] Dry; not any longer
green. *Spenser* uses it.
I have liv'd long enough; my May of life
Is fall'n into the sear, the yellow leaf. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never far. *Milton.*
Some may be cherish'd in dry places, as in sear wood. *Rap.*
To SEAR. *v. a.* [seapan, Saxon.] To burn; to cauterize.
The searing flame foretold all his face,
And through his armour all his body sear'd. *Fairy Queen.*
Some shall depart from the faith, speaking lies, having their
confidence sear'd with a hot iron. *1 Tim. v. 2.*
Cherish veins of good humour, and sear up those of ill. *Stap.*
I'm sear'd with burning steel, 'till the sear'd marrow
Fries in the bones. *Ruſe's Royal Conſort.*
SEAR-BREACH. *n. f.* [sear and breach.] Perhaps *sear-breach*.
'Tis one thing for a man to be firm against honest dangers;
but to run his head against stone walls, or to put his shoulders
to a sear-breach, to attempt insuperable difficulties, would be
just the moral of the ram in the fable. *L'Eſtrange.*
SEAR-CLOATH. *n. f.* [searcloth, Saxon, from sear, pain, and
clath, a plaster; so that *searcloth*, as it is now written, from
cera, wax, seems to be wrong.] A plaster; a large plaster.
Bees wax is the ground of all searcloth salves. *Mortimer.*
To SEARCE. *v. a.* [searce, French.] To sift finely.
Put the finely searce powder of alabaster into a flat-
bottomed and well heated brass vessel. *Boyle.*
For the keeping of meal, bolt and searce it from the
bran. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
SEARCE. *n. f.* A sieve; a bolter.
SEARCEFUL. *n. f.* [from searce.] He who searces.
To SEARCE. *v. a.* [searce, French.]
1. To examine; to try; to explore; to look through.
Help to searce my house this one time: if I find not what I
seek, let me for ever be your table sport. *Shaksp. Romeo.*
They returned from searcing of the land. *Nam. xiii. 25.*
2. To inquire; to seek.
Through the void immense
To searce with wand'ring quest a place foretold. *Milton.*
Now clear I understand
What oft my fieddest thoughts have sear'd in vain. *Milton.*
Enough is left besides to searce and know. *Milton.*
Draw up some valuable meditations from the depths of the
earth, and searce them through the vast ocean. *Watts.*
3. To probe as a chirurgion.
Alas, poor shepherd! searcing of thy wound,
I have, by hard adventure, found my own. *Shaksp. Romeo.*
With this good sword,
That ran through Caesar's bowels, searce this bottom. *Shaksp. For the divisions of Reuben there were great searcing of heart.*
The signs of wounds penetrating are discovered by the pro-
portion of the searcing candle, or probe which enters into the
cavity. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
4. To SEARCH out. To find by seeking.
Who went before you, to searce you out a place to pitch
your tents in? *Deutr. i. 33.*
They may sometimes be successful to searce out truth. *Watts.*
To SEARCH. *v. n.*
1. To make a search.
Satisfy me once more; once more searce with me. *Shaksp. Milton.*
To ask or searce I blame thee not.
2. To make inquiry.
Those who seriously searce after or maintain truths should
study to deliver themselves without obscurity or equivoca-
tion. *Locke.*
It suffices that they have once with care sifted the matters
and searced into all the particulars that could give any light
to the question. *Locke.*
With piercing eye some searce where nature plays,
And trace the wayton through her darksome maze. *Tillot.*
3. To seek; to try to find.
Your husband's coming, woman, to searce for a gentleman
that is here now in the house. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
We in vain searce for that constitution within a fly, upon
which depend those powers we observe in them. *Locke.*
SEARCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Inquiry by looking into every suspected place.
The orb he roam'd
With narrow searce, and with inspection deep. *Milton.*
2. Inquiry;

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2. Inquiry; examination; act of seeking.
His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of
chaff; you shall seek all day ere you find them, and when you
have them they are not worth the searce. *Shaksp. Lear.*
Who great in searce of God and nature grow,
They best the wife Creator's praise declare. *Dryden.*
Now mourn thy fatal searce;
It is not safe to have too quick a sense. *Dryden.*
The mind lets itself on work in searce of some hidden idea,
and turns the eye of the soul upon it. *Locke.*
By the philosophical use of words, I mean such an use as
conveys the precise notions of things, which the mind may
be satisfied with in its searce after knowledge. *Locke.*
The parents, after a long searce for the boy, gave him for
drowned in a canal.
This common practice carries the heart aside from all that
is honest in our search after truth. *Watts.*
3. Quiet; pursuit.
If zealous love should go in searce of virtue,
Where should he find it purer than in Blanch? *Shaksp.*
Stay him from his intendment, or brook dish disgrace well as
he shall run into; in that it is a thing of his own searce, and
altogether against my will. *Shaksp. As you like it.*
Nor did my searce of liberty begin,
'Till my black hairs were chang'd upon my chin. *Dryden.*
SEAR-CHER. *n. f.* [from searce.]
1. Examiner; inquirer; trier.
The Agarenes that seek wisdom upon earth, the authors of
fables, and searchers out of understanding. *Bar. iii. 23.*
The sear-chers found a marvellous difference between the
Anakins and themselves. *Raleigh.*
Religion has given us a more just idea of the divine nature:
be whom we appeal to is truth itself, the great searcher of
hearts, who will not let fraud go unpunished, or hold him
guiltless that taketh his name in vain. *Addison.*
In vain we lift up our presumptuous eyes
To what our Maker to their ken denies:
The searcher follows fast; the object flies. *Prior.*
Avoid the man who practices any thing unbecoming a free
and open searcher after truth. *Watts.*
2. Officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the
dead, and report the cause of death.
The sear-chers, who are ancient matrons sworn to their of-
fice, repair to the place where the dead corps lies, and by view
of the same, and by other inquiries, examine by what disease
the corps died. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*
SEASON. *n. f.* [saison, French.]
1. One of the four parts of the year, Spring, Summer, Au-
tumn, Winter.
The fairest flowers of th' season
Are our carnations and streak'd gillyflowers. *Shaksp.*
Then Summer, Autumn, Winter did appear;
And Spring was but a season of the year. *Dryden.*
We saw, in six days travelling, the several seasons of the
year in their beauty. *Addison on Italy.*
2. A time as distinguished from others.
He's noble, wife, judicious, and best knows
The fits of th' season. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
The season prime for sweetest scents and airs. *Milton.*
3. A fit time; an opportune concurrence.
At season fit let her with thee partake. *Milton.*
All business should be done betimes; and there's as little
trouble of doing it in season too, as out of season. *L'Eſtrange.*
For active sports, for pleasing rest,
This is the time to be possess'd;
The best is but in season best. *Dryden.*
I would indulge the gladness of my heart!
Let us retire: her grief is out of season. *Philips.*
There is no season to which such thoughts as these are more
suitable. *Atterbury.*
The season when to come, and when to go,
To sing, or cease to sing, we never know. *Pope.*
4. A time not very long.
We'll slip you for a season, but our jealousy
Do's yet depend. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*
5. [From the verb.] That which gives a high relish.
You lack the season of all natures, deep. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
To SEASON. *v. a.* [saison, French.]
1. To mix with food any thing that gives a high relish.
Every oblation of thy meat-offering shalt thou season with
salt. *Lev. ii. 13.*
They seasoned every sacrifice, whereof a greater part was
eaten by the priests. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
For breakfast and supper, milk and milk-pottage are very fit
for children; only let them be seasoned with sugar. *Locke.*
The wife contriver,
To keep the waters from corruption free,
Mixt them with salt, and season'd all the sea. *Blackmore.*
2. To give a relish to.
You season still with sports your serious hours;
For age but tastes of pleasures, youth devours. *Dryden.*
The proper use of wit is to season conversation, to represent

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- what is praiseworthy to the greatest advantage, and to expose
the vices and follies of men. *Tillotson.*
3. To qualify by admixture of another ingredient.
Mercy is above this scepter'd sway;
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly pow'r does then shew likeſt God's,
When mercy seasons justice. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*
Season your admiration but a while,
With an attentive ear, 'till I deliver
This marvel to you. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
4. To imbue; to tinge or taint.
Whatever thing
The scythe of time mows down, devour unpard'd,
'Till I, in man residing, through the race
His thoughts, his looks, words, actions, all infect,
And season him thy last and sweetest prey. *Milton's Pa. Lost.*
Secure their religion, season their younger years with pru-
dent and pious principles. *Taylor.*
Sin, taken into the soul, is like a liquor poured into a ves-
sel; so much of it as it fills, it also seasons: the touch and tinc-
ture go together. *South.*
5. To fit for any use by time or habit; to mature.
The crow doth sing as sweetly as the lark,
When neither is attended; and, I think,
The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When ev'ry goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren;
How many things by season season'd are,
To their right praise and true perfection. *Shaksp. Lear.*
Who in want a hollow friend doth try,
Directly seasons him his enemy. *Shaksp. Lear.*
We charge you, that you have contriv'd to take
From Rome all season'd office, and to wind
Yourself unto a power tyrannical. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
The archers of his guard shot two arrows every man to-
gether against an inch board of well seasoned timber. *Hayward.*
His plentiful stores do season'd timber send;
Thither the brawny carpenters repair. *Dryden.*
A man should harden and season himself beyond the degree
of cold wherein he lives. *Addison.*
To SEASON. *v. n.* To be mature; to grow fit for any purpose.
Carpenters rough plane boards for flooring, that they may
set them by to season. *Moxon's Mach. Exerc.*
SEASONABLE. *adj.* [saison, French.] Opportune; happen-
ing or done at a proper time; proper as to time.
Mercy is seasonable in the time of affliction, as clouds of
rain in the time of drought. *Isaiah.*
If ever it was seasonable to preach courage in the despised
abused cause of Christ, it is now, when his truths are reformed
into nothing, when the hands and hearts of his faithful mini-
sters are weakened. *South's Sermons.*
SEASONABLENESS. *n. f.* [from seasonable.] Opportuneness of
time; propriety with regard to time.
A British freeholder would very ill discharge his part, if he
did not acknowledge the excellency and seasonableness of those
laws by which his country has been recovered out of its
confusions. *Addison's Freeholder.*
SEASONABLY. *adv.* [from seasonable.] Properly with respect
to time.
This is that to which I would most earnestly, most season-
ably advise you all. *Spratt's Sermon.*
SEASONER. *n. f.* [from To season.] He who seasons or gives a
relish to any thing.
SEASONING. *n. f.* [from season.] That which is added to any
thing to give it a relish.
Breads we have of several grains, with divers kinds of
leavenings and seasonings; so that some do extremely move ap-
petites, and some do nourish so as divers do live of them
alone. *Bacon.*
Some abound with words, without any seasoning or taste of
matter. *Ben. Johnson.*
A foundation of good sense, and a cultivation of learning,
are required to give a seasoning to retirement, and make us taste
the blessing. *Dryden.*
Political speculations are of so dry and austere a nature,
that they will not go down with the publick without frequent
seasonings. *Addison's Freeholder.*
The publick accept a paper which has in it none of those
seasonings that recommend the writings which are in vogue
among us. *Addison's Spectator.*
Many vegetable substances are used by mankind as season-
ings, which abound with a highly exalted aromatick oil; as
thyme and fennel. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
SEAT. *n. f.* [sedes, Latin; *setz*, old German. *Skinner.*]
1. A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may sit.
The sons of light
Hasted, resorting to the summons high,
And took their seats. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The lady of the leaf ordain'd a seat,
And made the lady of the flow'r her guest;
When, lo, a bow'r ascended on the plain,
With sudden seats ordain'd, and large for either train. *Dryd.*
2. Chair